IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA AT CHARLESTON

Х

Criminal Action UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

> No. 2:13-cr-00032 :

Plaintiff,

V. Date: February 11, 2013

TERRY TOMBLIN,

Defendant.

TRANSCRIPT OF PLEA HEARING HELD BEFORE THE HONORABLE THOMAS E. JOHNSTON, JUDGE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

APPEARANCES:

For the Government: AUSA STEVEN I. LOEW

U.S. Attorney's Office

P.O. Box 1713

Charleston, WV 25326-1713

For the Defendant: DEIRDRE H. PURDY, ESQ.

> 407 Jarvis Rd. Chloe, WV 25235

Probation Officer: Kiara Moore

Court Reporter: Ayme Cochran, RPR, CRR

Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography; transcript produced by computer.

1	PROCEEDINGS had before The Honorable Thomas E. Johnston,
2	Judge, United States District Court, Southern District of West
3	Virginia, in Charleston, West Virginia, on February 11, 2013, at
4	3:02 p.m., as follows:
5	COURTROOM DEPUTY CLERK: The matter before the Court is
6	the United States v. Terry Tomblin, criminal action number
7	2:13-cr-32, scheduled for plea hearing.
8	THE COURT: Good afternoon. Will counsel please note
9	their appearances?
10	MR. LOEW: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Steve Loew for
11	the United States and seated at counsel table is Special Agent
12	Rob Cunningham with ATF.
13	MS. PURDY: Good afternoon, Judge Johnston. Deirdre
14	Purdy representing the defendant, who is present in person, Terry
15	R. Tomblin.
16	THE COURT: Good afternoon. Mr. Tomblin, will you
17	please stand, and I will ask the deputy clerk to administer an
18	oath to you at this time.
19	COURTROOM DEPUTY CLERK: Please raise your right hand.
20	TERRY TOMBLIN, DEFENDANT, SWORN
21	COURTROOM DEPUTY CLERK: Thank you.
22	THE COURT: You may be seated.
23	Mr. Tomblin, do you understand that you are now under oath
24	and you must tell the truth and, if you testify falsely, you may
25	face prosecution for perjury or for making a false statement?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 2 THE COURT: Throughout the course of this hearing, I 3 I'm going to be asking you a number of guestions and I want to 4 make sure that you and I are communicating clearly. So if at any time I ask a question that you don't understand, or anything else 5 6 occurs in this hearing that you don't understand, I want you to 7 feel free to speak up and seek clarification. 8 Also, if at any time you need to confer with your attorney, 9 I'll be pleased to pause the proceedings to allow you to do so. 10 Do you understand all that? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 12 THE COURT: All right. Let me begin by asking you, how 13 old are you? 14 THE DEFENDANT: 43. 15 THE COURT: And can you briefly describe your 16 educational background? 17 THE DEFENDANT: I graduated. Honor roll, high school. 18 I have some college, military. 19 THE COURT: All right. And can you read and write and 20 understand the English language? 21 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 22 THE COURT: Can you briefly describe your work 23 experience? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Haul explosives. Tractor trailer for about 19 years. Got hurt in a wreck. And that's all I've ever 25

1	done.
2	THE COURT: I'm sorry?
3	THE DEFENDANT: I said that's all I've ever done, drove
4	a truck, run equipment, stuff like that.
5	THE COURT: All right. Have you taken any drugs or
6	consumed any alcoholic beverages within the last 24 hours?
7	THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
8	THE COURT: Including prescription drugs?
9	THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
10	THE COURT: Have you ever been treated for any mental
11	illness or addiction to drugs of any kind?
12	THE DEFENDANT: No drugs, sir. I was treated at the VA
13	Hospital for PTSD and that type stuff. I just no drug habits
14	though.
15	THE COURT: All right. And when were you treated for
16	the PTSD?
17	THE DEFENDANT: Shortly after my discharge from the
18	Marine Corp in '91, up until about five years ago. I quit going.
19	THE COURT: All right. And was this outpatient
20	treatment?
21	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
22	THE COURT: Counseling?
23	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
24	THE COURT: All right. Did you ever receive any
25	medication for that?

1	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
2	THE COURT: What was that?
3	THE DEFENDANT: About four different kinds. It was
4	Trazodone, Wellbutrin, Depakote and something else. About
5	1,500 milligrams a day.
6	THE COURT: Okay. All right. Do you know where you
7	are and why you are here today?
8	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
9	THE COURT: And do you have any hearing impairment or
L 0	other disability which would prevent you from fully participating
11	in this hearing today?
L2	THE DEFENDANT: No.
L3	THE COURT: All right. And, Ms. Purdy, do you have any
L 4	reason to question the competence of your client?
15	MS. PURDY: None, Your Honor.
L 6	THE COURT: All right. I note that the original plea
L7	agreement appears to have been tendered to the Court. Let me
L 8	take a quick look at it here.
L 9	Mr. Tomblin, is that your signature that appears on page 6
20	of the plea agreement?
21	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
22	THE COURT: And are those your initials that appear on
23	the other pages of the plea agreement?
24	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
25	THE COURT: And have you reviewed with your read and

1 reviewed with your attorney each of the 15 paragraphs of this 2 plea agreement and the exhibit attached to the plea agreement? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Do you wish to have the various terms of 4 5 the plea agreement orally stated on the record or do you believe 6 that that is unnecessary? 7 THE DEFENDANT: She already explained it to me, sir. 8 THE COURT: All right. So do you believe it is unnecessary that that be placed on the record here today? 9 10 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 11 THE COURT: All right. And do you understand and agree 12 with all of the terms and provisions contained in the plea 13 agreement? 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 15 THE COURT: You understand and agree with all of the 16 plea agreement? 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 18 THE COURT: All right. And, Ms. Purdy, have you 19 reviewed each of the 15 paragraphs of the plea agreement, as well 20 as the exhibit, with your client? 21 MS. PURDY: Yes, Your Honor, line by line. 22 THE COURT: All right. And to counsel, is there any 23 reason why either of you believe that the various terms of the plea agreement should be orally stated on the record? 24 25 MR. LOEW: Your Honor, I don't believe they need to be

stated, but at the appropriate time, I want to make one clarification regarding one of the paragraphs, when the Court has questions about the abandonment of a firearm in paragraph 5.

THE COURT: All right. We'll get to that.

Ms. Purdy, do you believe that there's any reason that we should orally state on the record the plea agreement?

MS. PURDY: No, Your Honor. The agreement itself will be part of the record. That is sufficient.

THE COURT: All right. Very well.

All right. Well, Mr. Tomblin, nonetheless, I would like to talk with you about certain provisions of the plea agreement and, actually, I intend to begin that discussion with Section 5, which is entitled "Abandonment of Firearm", and it's on page 2.

Mr. Loew, did you have something to offer on that?

MR. LOEW: Yes. I was just going to represent to the Court, just in case it may seem like a separate agreement, the United States has some information that a relative of the defendant purchased the firearm and, as part of the abandonment procedure, if she's not prohibited and she can, I guess, produce evidence to us that she truly was the owner, then we would return the firearm to her.

THE COURT: All right. Is that your understanding, Ms. Purdy?

MS. PURDY: It is, and I appreciate having that on the record.

1 THE COURT: All right. Very well. 2 Well, Mr. Tomblin, Section 5 of the plea agreement is entitled "Abandonment of Firearm" and it essentially provides 3 4 that you're going to give up this Glock model 20 to the government and waive any right that you have to it. Do you 5 6 understand that? 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Right. Yes. 8 THE COURT: Do you understand that you are giving up 9 the gun to the government? 10 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: And you are waiving any right that you have 11 12 to it? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: And do you understand that a "waiver" is a 14 15 legal term that means you are giving something up? 16 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 17 THE COURT: All right. Now and you understand -- you 18 heard what the government just said. There's apparently some 19 relative of yours that might claim ownership of that gun and, if 20 they can confirm that, rather than destroy it, as is indicated in 21 this paragraph, they may give it back to that person? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. She purchased it, sir. Yes, sir. 23 THE COURT: All right. All right. Very well. 24 Moving along then, I want to now refer you to Section 10 of 25 the plea agreement, which begins on Page 3 and runs onto Page 4,

and is entitled "Stipulation of Facts and Waiver of Federal Rule of Evidence 410". Now this section relates to a couple of different matters, the first of which is the stipulation of facts, which is attached to the plea agreement as Exhibit A, and I want to turn your attention to that document now. That is a two-page document and, on the second page, is that your signature which appears there?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

1.3

THE COURT: And have you read the stipulation of facts?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And do you agree that all of the facts contained in the stipulation are true?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. A little bit about what will be happening from here on out. I will be asking the probation officer to prepare a Presentence Investigation Report. That report will contain detailed recommended factual findings regarding this offense and your background, among other things. Ultimately, at sentencing, I will make factual findings based at least in part on the recommendations contained in the Presentence Report.

Now you and the government have reached an agreement regarding the facts contained in this stipulation, but I want you to understand that in this process, neither the Probation Office, nor this Court, are bound by the Stipulation of Facts. Do you

understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And do you further understand that if I make findings of fact at sentencing that are different from or inconsistent with the facts contained in the stipulation, you will still be bound by your guilty plea and would have no right to withdraw it? Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. The other matter addressed in Section 10 then is a waiver of Federal Rule of Evidence 410. Now Rule 410 generally provides that information or documents regarding plea negotiations, and this stipulation would fall into that category, are generally not admissible at trial; in other words, the government can't usually use that kind of information against you at trial.

However, under this agreement, if you withdraw from the agreement, or if it's no longer any good because you have violated one or more of its terms and there is a subsequent trial, then the government would be permitted to present the Stipulation of Facts in its case in chief or for other purposes at that trial. Do you understand that waiver?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Next, I want to refer you to Section 11 of the plea agreement, which appears on Page 4, and is entitled "Waiver of Appeal and Collateral Attack".

Now there are some preliminary things I want to talk with you about before we get into this, and that is that this section refers to a couple of different procedures that I want to explain to you briefly now.

An "appeal" is a procedure by which a party before a District Court like this one and, in a criminal case, it's often the defendant, goes to the Court of Appeals, which is the next level up of the court system, and argues that certain errors or mistakes may have taken place in their case before the District Court.

A "collateral attack", which is sometimes referred to as a "habeas corpus petition", is a separate civil case that may be filed after a defendant's criminal case is over in which the defendant may also argue that certain errors or mistakes may have taken place in their criminal case before the District Court.

Now do you understand those two procedures, at least as I have briefly described them to you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Then in the first paragraph of Section 11, there is an appeal waiver, and I want to go over that with you now. Do you understand that you waive the right to appeal any sentence of imprisonment, fine, or term of supervised release, or the manner in which the sentence was determined on any ground whatsoever, with one exception, you may appeal any sentence that exceeds the maximum penalty prescribed by statute.

Do you understand that waiver?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Anything about it that you don't understand or have questions about?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: And -- all right then. In the second paragraph, do you also understand that you may not file a later civil proceeding, sometimes referred to as a "collateral attack" or a "habeas corpus petition", challenging your plea, conviction or sentence?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And, finally, do you understand that you are in no event waiving your right to claim ineffective assistance of counsel either on appeal or by collateral attack?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

attention to Section 12 of the plea agreement, which begins on Page 4 and runs over onto Page 5. It's entitled "Waiver of FOIA and Privacy Right". Now this waiver means that you can't go back after this case is over and seek documents or other information about this case from the government even with a Freedom of Information Act request. Do you understand this waiver?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right. And, Ms. Purdy, have you thoroughly reviewed the plea agreement with your client?

1 I have. MS. PURDY: 2 THE COURT: And do you believe that he understands the 3 various terms and conditions and provisions of the plea agreement, including the waivers and other matters that I have 4 gone over with him this afternoon? 5 MS. PURDY: Yes, Your Honor. 6 7 THE COURT: And, Mr. Tomblin, have you reviewed the plea agreement in detail with your attorney? 8 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 10 THE COURT: And do you believe that you have had 11 adequate time to discuss your case fully with your attorney? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 13 THE COURT: Has your attorney answered any questions 14 that you have had about your case? 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 16 THE COURT: And, Ms. Purdy, during your representation 17 of the defendant, has he been cooperative? 18 MS. PURDY: He has. 19 THE COURT: And, Mr. Tomblin, has anything further been 20 agreed to, either orally or in writing, that is not contained in 21 the plea agreement, other than the clarification Mr. Loew made 22 earlier about the gun maybe going back to a relative of yours? 23 THE DEFENDANT: No. No, sir. 24 THE COURT: All right. I will order that the plea 25 agreement be filed.

I will find that the defendant understands and agrees with the terms contained in the plea agreement.

I will defer accepting or rejecting the plea agreement until sentencing, after the Presentence Report has been received and considered.

Now, Mr. Tomblin, have you received and read and reviewed with your attorney a copy of the indictment returned against you by the federal grand jury?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And do you understand the charge contained in the indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And would you like me to read the indictment to you or will you waive the reading of the indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: Waive it.

THE COURT: All right. As I understand it, you will be pleading guilty to a single-count indictment, which charges you with being a felon in possession of a firearm in violation of 18 U.S.C. Section 922(g)(1) and Section 924(a)(2). Now I want to go over those statutes and that charge with you in just a little bit more detail.

Section 922(g)(1) provides in pertinent part that: "It shall be unlawful for any person who has been convicted in any court of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding

one year to possess in or affecting interstate commerce any firearm or ammunition."

1.3

Section 924(a)(2) further provides that: "Whoever knowingly violates subsection (g) of Section 922 shall be guilty of a crime against the United States."

Now in order to prove that charge against you, the government would have to prove the following elements of that crime beyond a reasonable doubt, and they are:

First, that you have been convicted in any court of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year and have not had your civil rights restored;

And, second, you knowingly possessed the firearm described in the indictment;

And, finally, such possession was in or affecting interstate commerce.

Now I want to share with you some definitions and other information which applies to what I have just told you. According to the stipulation, you were previously convicted of possession of hydrocodone by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception and subterfuge in violation of 21 U.S.C. Section 843(a)(3), which is a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year.

The term "firearm" means, A., any weapon which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel projectile by action of an explosive; B., the frame or receiver of any such

weapon; C., any firearm muffler or firearm silencer; or, D., any destructive device.

The term "firearm" does not include an antique firearm.

The term "possess" means to exercise control, authority, dominion -- to exercise authority, dominion or control over.

An act is done "knowingly" if done voluntarily and intentionally and not because of mistake or accident or other innocent reason.

"In or affecting interstate commerce" means commerce between any place in a state and any place outside of that state.

Next, I want to go over with you the maximum and any minimum sentences you may face as a result of your plea, and that is a maximum term of imprisonment of ten years. However, there is an exception to that, and I want to make sure you understand that.

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 924(e)(1), because this is a firearms violation, your sentence can be enhanced if you have three previous convictions by any Court referred to in Section 922(g)(1) of Title 18 for a violent felony, or a serious drug offense, or both, committed on occasions different from one another. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Now do you further understand that if you get that sentence enhancement, and I don't know that it applies to you or not, I'm just making sure that you understand this, that if you get that sentencing enhancement, that it would

increase your penalties to a mandatory minimum of 15 years up to life? Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. So you also face a maximum fine of \$250,000.00, or twice the gross pecuniary gain or loss resulting from your conduct, whichever is greater, and a maximum term of supervised release of three years.

A mandatory special assessment of \$100.00 would be required;

And restitution could be ordered if it were found to be applicable.

Next, I want to return to our discussion or, actually, I want to talk with you about the federal sentencing guidelines. They are advisory, meaning that they are not mandatory and, therefore, don't have to be followed, but they'll nevertheless play an important role in your case.

Has your attorney discussed with you the federal sentencing guidelines and how they might apply in your case?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right. Now this Court will consider the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. Section 3553(a), including the advisory guidelines, in determining the appropriate sentence in your case. I now want to ask you some questions that will help me to understand your understanding of the advisory guidelines.

Have you discussed with your attorney the various factors which apply in determining what the sentence in your case may be

1 under the guidelines?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And do you understand that on Count 1, you cannot in any event receive a greater sentence than the statutory maximum that I explained to you earlier?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Do you understand that the Court will not determine the sentence until a later date, when a Presentence Report has been completed, and both you and the government have had an opportunity to challenge the facts and analysis reported by the probation officer?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that under a concept known as "relevant conduct", this Court, in determining the total offense level for sentencing purposes under the guidelines may take into account any conduct, circumstances or injuries relevant to the crime of which you may be convicted?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that after the Court has determined what advisory guidelines apply to your case, the Court has the authority to vary or depart from the advisory guidelines and impose a sentence that is more severe or less severe than the sentence called for by the guidelines?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that in determining your

1 sentence, the Court is obligated to calculate the applicable 2 sentencing guideline range and to consider that range, possible 3 departures under the quidelines, and other sentencing factors under 18 U.S.C. Section 3553(a)? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 5 THE COURT: And has your attorney explained to you what 6 7 the sentencing guideline range is? 8 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: And has she explained to you how a 9 10 sentencing guideline range is calculated? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, she's shown me. 12 THE COURT: Did she show you that chart in the back of 1.3 the book? 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 15 THE COURT: All right. Do you understand that parole 16 has been abolished and, if you're sentenced to prison, you will 17 not be released on parole? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 19 THE COURT: And do you understand that if the Court 20 accepts your plea of guilty and the sentence ultimately imposed 21 upon you is more severe than you had hoped for or expected, you 22 will still be bound by your guilty plea and would have no right 23 to withdraw it? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Do you understand if you plead guilty to 25

Count 1, which is a felony, you may lose important civil rights, 1 2 such as the right to vote; the right to serve on a jury; the 3 right to hold public office; and the right to own or possess a firearm? 4 THE DEFENDANT: 5 Yes. THE COURT: Next, I want to talk with you regarding 6 7 your trial and constitutional rights. You have the right to 8 continue to plead not guilty and maintain a not guilty plea 9 throughout these proceedings, including at trial. 10 You have the right to be represented by counsel. 11 12

You have the right to a speedy and public trial by a jury composed of citizens of this district.

You have the right to confront and have your attorney cross examine witnesses and have your attorney move to suppress any evidence she believes was illegally or unconstitutionally obtained.

You have the right not to testify or otherwise incriminate yourself and your exercise of this right cannot be held against you.

Do you understand these rights so far?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: You have the right to have the government come in here and prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt.

The jury's verdict would have to be unanimous.

You have the right to present evidence on your own behalf.

1 You have the right to testify on your own behalf at trial; 2 and you have the right to subpoena witnesses to testify for you. 3 Do you understand all of these rights? THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 4 THE COURT: Any of them that you don't understand or 5 6 that you have questions about? 7 THE DEFENDANT: No. 8 THE COURT: Do you understand that these -- other than your right to counsel, do you understand that these are all 9 10 rights that you will be giving up by entering a plea of guilty? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 12 THE COURT: Do you understand that once you have 13 entered a plea of guilty, there is not going to be any trial, no 14 jury verdict, and no findings of innocence or guilt based on 15 disputed evidence presented to me or to a jury? 16 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 17 THE COURT: Do you believe that you fully understand the consequences of entering a plea of guilty? 18 19 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 20 THE COURT: Ms. Purdy, having reviewed this case and 21 the plea agreement in detail with your client, do you believe 22 that he fully understands his rights and fully understands the 23 consequences of entering a plea of guilty? 24 MS. PURDY: I do, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. We have a stipulation that I --25

1 that appears to address the elements of the offense. 2 counsel have any objection to the Court utilizing the stipulation 3 as the factual basis for the plea? 4 MR. BOWLEN: No objection. 5 MS. PURDY: No, sir. THE COURT: The Court will so proceed. 6 7 Mr. Tomblin, will you please stand? As to the charge contained in Count 1 of the indictment, how 9 do you plead, sir, quilty or not quilty? 10 THE DEFENDANT: Guilty. 11 THE COURT: You may be seated. 12 Your counsel has been provided with a written plea of quilty I would ask that you go over that with her, if necessary, 13 14 sign and date it. Then I will ask her to sign it and tender it 15 to the Court. 16 MS. PURDY: May I approach? 17 THE COURT: You may. 18 All right. I would note for the record that the defendant 19 has signed and dated the written plea of guilty form; it has been 20 witnessed by his counsel; and I will order that it be made a part 21 of the record for this proceeding. 22 Mr. Tomblin, is this plea the result of any threat or 23 coercion or harassment of you by anyone? 24 THE DEFENDANT: No. THE COURT: Is it the result of any promise or 25

1	inducement other than those contained in the plea agreement?
2	THE DEFENDANT: No.
3	THE COURT: Are you pleading guilty to protect anyone?
4	THE DEFENDANT: No.
5	THE COURT: Are you acting voluntarily and of your own
6	free will in entering this guilty plea?
7	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
8	THE COURT: Has anyone promised or predicted the exact
9	sentence which will be imposed upon you in this matter?
10	THE DEFENDANT: No.
11	THE COURT: Do you understand that no one could know
12	the exact sentence which will be imposed at this time?
13	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
14	THE COURT: Has your attorney adequately represented
15	you in this matter?
16	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
17	THE COURT: Has your attorney left anything undone
18	which you think should have been done?
19	THE DEFENDANT: No.
20	THE COURT: Have you or your attorney found any defense
21	to the charge contained in Count 1?
22	THE DEFENDANT: No.
23	THE COURT: Are you, in fact, guilty of the crime
24	charged in Count 1? In other words, did you do it?
25	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. I will find that the defendant is competent and capable of entering an informed plea; that the plea is freely and voluntarily made; that the defendant understands the nature of the charges and is aware of the consequences of the plea.

I will find that the defendant understands his rights and understands that he is giving up these rights by entering a plea of guilty.

I will find that there is a basis in fact for the tendered plea and that the elements of the crime charged in Count 1 have been established.

I will accept the plea of guilty to Count 1, but will defer adjudging the defendant guilty until the time of sentencing.

I will ask the probation officer to prepare a Presentence Investigation Report.

Mr. Tomblin, it is important that you cooperate fully with the probation officer in the preparation of the Presentence Report. If you fail to cooperate fully and truthfully with the probation officer, you may be subject to an enhancement of your sentence or the forfeiture of certain sentence reductions for which you might otherwise be eligible.

It is also important that you not commit any additional crimes between now and sentencing, as there may be additional punishments imposed for committing additional crimes.

I note that the defendant is currently in custody and he

1 will be remanded to the custody of the marshals at the conclusion 2 of this hearing pending sentencing. 3 I now want to give counsel some dates and deadlines with regard to sentencing. I will direct that a draft Presentence 4 Report be provided to counsel by March 11th, 2013. Objections 5 6 will be due on March 25th. A final Presentence Report will be 7 due to the Court on April 8th. 8 Sentencing memoranda are optional, but if you're going to 9 file them, file them by April 15th, and I will set this matter 10 for sentencing on April 22nd, 2013 at 10:00 a.m. 11 Any other matters we need to take up in this case? 12 MR. LOEW: No, Your Honor. 13 MS. PURDY: No, Your Honor. Thank you. 14 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 15 (Proceedings concluded at 3:29 p.m., February 11, 2013.) 16 CERTIFICATION: 17 I, Ayme A. Cochran, Official Court Reporter, certify that 18 the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of 19 proceedings in the matter of United States of America, Plaintiff 20 v. Terry Tomblin, Defendant, Criminal Action No. 2:13-cr-00032, 21 as reported on February 11, 2013. 22 23 s/Ayme A. Cochran, RPR, CRR July 24, 2013 24 DATE Ayme A. Cochran, RPR, CRR 25